

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph 2 under BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS with the following amended paragraph:

Figures 2A and 2B are LC/MS analysis of tetrahydro- β -carboline compounds of the present invention.

Please add the following new paragraphs at page 18 after line 2.

Reference to Figure 1 shows the TLC analysis of MQT 1 on the left and MQT 2 on the right. The TLC analysis is carried out by eluting the TLC plate twice by 48/48/4 $\text{CHCl}_3/\text{MeOH}/\text{concd } \text{NH}_4\text{OH}$. Spots are detected by ninhydrin staining and heating. The plate is scanned electronically using a standard scanner and computer system.

Reference to Figure 2A and 2B shows the LC/MS analysis of MQT 1 ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_5\text{O}_2$, mol.wt. 383.5) and MQT 2 ($\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_5$, mol.wt. 355.5) respectively. The analysis involves an injected 20 μL of a 1.0 mM solution of the hydrochloride salts of MQT 1 and MQT 2 in H_2O in their underivatized form. A 2.1 x 100 mm Waters Symmetry Shield RP_{18} 3.5 μm column (Part # 186000173) at 0.4 mL/min flow is used. Solvent A was H_2O and Solvent B was CH_3CN , both with 0.05% heptafluorobutyric acid (HFBA) added as an ion-pairing reagent. A gradient elution of 5 to 90% B over 7 minutes then back to 5% over 2 minutes and finally hold at 5% for an additional 5 minutes to allow adequate re-equilibration time to starting conditions is used. Detection by ESI positive mode with a ThermoFinnigan AQA MS detector scanning the total ion current from 159 to 995 m/z range is used. UV detection by HP1100 DAD detection running from 220 to 320 nm is employed.